FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE. N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING. OCTOBER 31, 1838. [NO. 1117.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR consists of *two Sessions* of twenty weeks each, commencing with Monday, the 15th.

The School is divided into two general divisions or Classes.

The *Second Class* attends to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, and Primary Geography

After these studies the Pupil passes into the *First Class*, and proceeds through a course of liberal study in Literature and Science.

TERMS.

For the First Class,	$8	per Session.
" Second Class,	16	" "
" Third Class,	10	" "
" French Language,		
" Lessons in conversation class in French,	2	" "
" Pupils not members of the School,	4	" "
" Use of the Piano,	25	" "
" " Organ,	25	" "
" " Guitar,		
" Lessons on the Piano,	3	" "
" Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
" Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.		
Boarding,	50 Cents.	

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Parents will be aided in placing their daughters in Board by application to Judge Potter, Mr. McNeill, or to the Principal.

October 22, 1838. 16-f

CARD.

DR. O. M. ROBERTS, (Dentist,) respectfully gives notice that he will return to Fayetteville in 6 or 8 weeks to attend to the duties of his profession. Those with whom he has made engagements, are confidently assured that they will not be disappointed.

October 22, 1838 16 4w

NEGROES Wanted.

The Subscriber expects to visit Fayetteville and other places in North Carolina, during the month of November or sooner, and wishing to purchase some *good* house Servants, a Cook, Blacksmith and field hands, of *good character, for his* own use, requests any one having such to dispose of, to make it known, terms, &c to E. J. Hale, Esq. of Fayetteville, or

SAM'L P. ASHE,
Wesley, Tennessee.

August 18, 1838. 16-tf

Lumber and Timber.

The Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington.—They have a large Wharf and the best Timber yard in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with the management of their Produce to

MILES COSTIN & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838. 16-3m

Webster's Dictionary.

The following are a part of the numerous recommendations received by the publishers.

The estimation in which Dr. Webster's Dictionary is held by gentlemen of erudition, appears from the following testimonials:—

"The merits of Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed.—We regard it as a great improvement on all the Dictionaries which have preceded it. The etymological department throws new and striking light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the common words not found in other dictionaries, and defines them the words for the precise meaning which the general reader is most frequently at a loss for; the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of writing, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers; and the definitions have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found, we believe, in any other Dictionary of the English language.

The foregoing commendation is signed by—
Jeremiah Day, D. D., President of Yale College.
Simeon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court.
James Hillhouse, late Judge of the Superior Court.
Benjamin Silliman, L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, &c. Yale College.
Theodore Bristol, Judge of the District Court.
Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D.
James L. Kingsley, Professor of Hebrew, &c. Yale College.
Henry A. Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric, &c. Yale College.
Denison Olmstead, Professor of Mathematics, &c. Yale Coll-ge.

The preceding recommendation of the American Dictionary, &c., signed by Mr. Day and others, I cheerfully concur:

James Bates, President of the Middlebury College.
Alonzo Hough, Professor of Languages, do.
Cyrus C. Fowler, Professor of Chemistry, &c.,

Samuel Turner, Professor of Mat. and Nat. Phil.,

"The recommendation of President Day and other distinguished gentlemen, would be decisive as to the merit and utility of Dr. Webster's works. I also have had occasion to use and value his quarto Dictionary, and the octavo abridgment of it by Mr. Worcester. Each of them appears to me to be executed with great learning, and ability. I cheerfully concur in the opinion that they form a very valuable addition to our lexicography, and deserve the patronage of the American public.

JOSEPH STORY,
Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and Prof. of Law in the University of Cambridge.

"I agree with Mr. Justice Story in the sentiments which he has expressed, and I am satisfied that the attempt to reduce into a system the doubtful orthography of the language, and to diminish the number of its anomalies, would meet with the approbation of the public: and that no one is better qualified for the task than Dr. Webster.

WILLIAM CRANCH,
Judge of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glass & China-ware,
Together with a General Assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Also, a Large and General Assortment of
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers,
Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce*, or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

AND for sale at the Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel—

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr. casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger,
6 bags Brant Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Copperas,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins,
3 boxes Sperm Candles.

Also, in Store, at very low prices—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do, do,
50 do Wrapping do

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 22, 1838. 16tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received a part of the very extensive supply of

BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Purchased during his late visit to the North The remainder is expected in a few days.

E. J. HALE.

October 16, 1838.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Duplex, Lepine and Plain

Watches,

Of various qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

The Subscriber

HAS opened a neat and beautiful little assortment of

JEWELRY,

At the Stand lately occupied by the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms. All persons who wish to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. He is at the same time prepared by a thorough knowledge of the business to execute with despatch all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING; and all other Work in his line will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

J. M. BEASLEY.

October 17, 1838 15tf

AUCTION SALES.

ON THURSDAY, November 1st, at the Store of H. P. Peck, the entire Stock of said Store, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, Auctioneer.

October 17, 1838 15ts

Music and French.

MRS. BEZE PERRY has the pleasure of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she will, on Monday the 15th inst., open her MUSIC and FRENCH SCHOOL, at her House on Old Street.

Terms —For Music, $15 per quarter, (say 13 weeks) 3 Lessons each week of three quarters of an hour in length

French, $6 per quarter, (say 13 weeks.)

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15 3w

Just received per Cotton Plant,

12 CASKS CHEESE,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞ The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season.

S. W. T.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate the "Phœnix Wool Manufacturing Company, of the town of Fayetteville."

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1838. 15 4w

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Just received,

56 BAGS prime New Crop Rio COFFEE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

☞ Alabama Money wanted by
HART & FULLER.

October 17, 1838. 15-4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a Bill will be introduced to repeal the Act directing the Court of Richmond County to give but Forty Dollars each to the Clerk and Sheriff of said County, for their yearly services.

October 9, 1838. 15-3w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838 15tf

The N. Carolina Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this Work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor *then* anticipated. And besides, Northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the Printing and Binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 12, 1838

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, November 5th, 1838, and continue until the last week in March.

Aug. L. Warner, M. D., (late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Surgery

John Cullen, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Th. Johnson, M. D., (formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics

Socrates Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The facilities furnished by this city for Clinical and Anatomical instruction, are not surpassed in our country; so that while the Student is becoming familiar with the diseases incident to a Southern climate, he is enabled to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Anatomy of the human body; the art of modelling and making anatomical preparations, and the use of Surgical instruments, by practising upon the *dead subject*.

The College Infirmary, capable of containing *two hundred* patients, has recently been opened, and *has already a large number of patients*, presenting the Student with a variety of interesting cases for study. Clinical lectures are delivered *daily*, by the attending Physician and Surgeon, and will be continued regularly during the Winter In addition to the College Infirmary, the Student may avail himself of the practice of the City Hospital, Armory and Penitentiary, which are under the charge of one of the Professors.

Candidates for graduation will be required to attend *one* full course of Lectures in this Institution Good boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for three dollars and a half to four dollars per week

We are authorized to state, that a full course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky; University of Maryland; University of New York; Medical College of the State of South Carolina

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting Rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1838 15-3w

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber is receiving and has in Store—
10 Hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico SUGARS,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
100 sides Sole Leather,
80 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, from 1½ to 10 inches,
25 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
10 " Bar Soap,
10 barrels Train Oil,
15 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
25 kegs White Lead, in oil,
250 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1½ tons Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rope, Bagging, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Snuff, in bottles and bladders, Trace and Halter Chains, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, Lamp Black, Indigo, Madder, &c.

Constantly on hand,
A Stock of LIQUORS and WINES, consisting of
Madeira and Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Apple Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

H. L. MYROVER.

October 9, 1838. 14-1m

For Sale,

A VERY superior up-country-made four horse Road WAGON, new and warranted of good workmanship and materials It can be seen in the lot in the rear of C. J. Orrell's Store, Hay Street. Orders will be received by the Subscriber for Wagons, and furnished at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE

September 3, 1838. 9-4wteow1m

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and nuisance, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer P. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailer

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 67tf.

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached For particulars, apply to ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Valuable Land and Negroes
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Richmond County, the undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at the times and places below stated, the following valuable property, viz:

At Wadesborough, on the 8th day of November next, 172 ACRES OF LAND, lying on both sides of the Falls or Narrows of the Yadkin River, including two and a half Shares out of six, of DOCKERY'S FISHERY

Also, about 280 ACRES OF LAND in the vicinity of Wadesborough.

Likewise, will be sold, at the Gin House of John C McLaurin, in Richmond County, on the 10th day of November next, 500 ACRES OF LAND, lying 2 miles below Laurel Hill; and a likely

Family of Negroes,

Consisting of 3 Women and Children, 1 likely Boy about 18 years of age, and 1 Girl 14 years old

The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date. The Negroes for Cash.

JOHN C McLAURIN,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Executors of Duncan McLaurin, dec'd.

Richmond County, Oct. 5, 1838. 14ts

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts; French and English Merinos, (all colours;) Circassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and Gauze do.; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk Handkerchiefs; Serges; Finizio's Sewing Silk; Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia, Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7 8 and 6-4 Tickings; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.; Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest style. As these Goods were bought principally with Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, the Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell them at the lowest market prices.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13 3m

LANDS AND MILLS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined to close all his business in this place, offers for sale his LOT in town, and will divide it in two or three Lots to suit purchasers It contains one acre, and would be large enough to make three building lots —Also, the Tobacco Factory Lots, with a good house thereon, and store house and lot in Campbellton, within four feet of the rail road. Also, a Store and large Warehouse in Fayetteville, on Person street. Also, my right and title to the Beaver Creek Mill, containing twenty six hundred acres of Land. Also, my Mill and about four thousand acres of Land on Carver's Creek. There is upwards of 200 acres of cleared Land, with a good house, large barn, and three other houses upon it. Said Land is believed to be among the best Corn Land in the sand hills. There is 5 to 600 acres of said Land which can be cleared, and is little inferior to any on Cape Fear River,—a large quanity of which is as well timbered as any Land in the county. It will be sold in separate tracts or all together to suit purchasers. Together with all my stock of Cattle, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs; two Wagons; a first rate Timber Wagon; all my Household Furniture; Pew No. 22 in the Presbyterian Church; Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Farming Utensils. All or any part of the above property will be sold at Private Sale until about the 1st of January next, at which time due notice will be given of the day when all will be sold at Public Auction.

I have, also, 100 000 feet of Pine Lumber, consisting of Quarter Boards, Wide do. and Scantling, 5,000 feet of Oak Plank and Sweet Gum Boards, and can furnish Pine, Oak, Sweet Gum, Poplar and Cypress to any bill till the above described Sale.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 3, 1838. 13 ts

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr. Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1838. 19tf.

Notice to Manufacturers.

THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co., of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.

All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to

FR. FRIES, *Ag't S. M. Co.*

Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

October 3, 1838. 13-tlJ

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Close Running.—The recent election in Pennsylvania as well as our own, furnishes some remarkable examples of close voting between the two parties. In Washington county, giving near 9,000 votes in the aggregate, Gov. Ritner's majority is 67; for Congress, Leet's majority over Lawrence (Whig) is 17; for Senate, Ewing's majority over McCreery (V. B.) is 12; and the Van Buren Assembly ticket succeeded by less than 100. Again, in the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester, and giving an aggregate vote of more than 29,000, the Senator elect (and it is not yet certain which of the candidates is that fortunate personage) will gain the prize of office by a majority of less than 30 votes!

We record these evidences of close running between opposing candidates, to the end that they may serve to impress more deeply upon the mind of the reader the importance of discharging with regularity his duty as an elector in the appeal of the ballot box, and the value, on occasion, of a single vote.

Balt. Patriot.

Do not be Avaricious.—It is astonishing to contemplate the evil and dangerous results arising from a spirit of avarice, and we see these dangers amplified in the case of Benjamin Rathbun, sent to the State Prison for the crime of forgery. The West had no citizen more enterprising, but it was a rash, injudicious, inexpedient enterprise, which in striving to grasp too much, lost every thing. Mr. Rathbun was ready for any speculation—buy lots—build houses—establish steam boats—run a line of stages, erect hotels, and thus shackle himself with every kind of operation in stocks, rail roads, canals, manufactories, buildings, &c. &c.

Having originally but little capital of his own—possessing, it is true, a strong mind and active habits, he plunged into a vortex of difficulties; the panic found him short of money, and he resorted to forgery, not from a natural viciousness of character or a love of crime, but to sustain himself and his credit, intending, there is no doubt, to take up these forged drafts when in funds. It is thus that crime engrafts itself insensibly on injudicious and unwise projects; men get excited by ambition and spurred on by avarice, and the issue frequently is, that fraud is called in with the hope of averting calamity. Let us be content with our lot —contentment is a blessing, and let every man confine himself to the pursuit that education, habit and inclination have qualified him for. Try first to get a living, then to improve it, finally to make and lay by money. Let no man suppose that fortunes can be made in a day.—*New York Star.*

New Cars.—Mr. Imley has made some cars for the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, that promise to create a new era in railroad travelling. The cars are fifty feet long, and contain lateral seats for day-riding. When they run at night, these seats are converted into berths, and, by having three tiers, forty-eight passengers can be accommodated with lodgings.

Phil. Gazette.

The Countess of Westmoreland, it appears, has embarked at London in a packet ship for New York, with the intention of travelling for two or three years in this country. She engaged the whole of the lady's cabin for the use of herself and neice—she has a medical attendant in her suite.

National Gazette.

The Address of William B. Shepard, Esq., (formerly in Congress,) before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, in June last, is a production of great excellence and interest. The illustrations are happy, and the language of the address chaste and beautiful. In referring to the advantages of mental cultivation, the orator says:—

"Having enjoyed the blessings of education, you will hereafter estimate this mental luxury as one of its richest treasures, the distinguishing pre-eminence of the intellectual man, over the grovelling son of earth—a possession which enables us to escape for a period beyond the reach of power, pain, or poverty, and while it creates for us a world of our own, enables us to people it with our absent and departed friends."

And on the subject of the general diffusion of knowledge, the speaker makes the following just remarks:—

"We are trying in this country an extraordinary experiment in Government, an experiment which gives to numbers the entire and almost exclusive control over the lives, the property, and the well being of the community. Is it not then absurd to contend, that it is not the duty of the State to see that every citizen is qualified by education, to exercise these delicate and important trusts? Lycurgus, the wisest of lawgivers, when he undertook the reformation of the morals of Sparta, laid the foundation of his system in the education of every citizen who might by any possibility, be called into the service of his country. The simplest husbandman prepares his ground with care, before he entrusts to it his seed, or before he expects a product. Is it not more absurd to expect order, sobriety of deportment, and all the virtues of a good citizen, where every wild passion, every vicious propensity, engendered by pride and fostered by ignorance, have been permitted to take root, and choke by their noxious exuberance the few good seed which a generous nature may have planted? The age of power and force is passing away, that of artifice and chicane is succeeding; the race is no longer to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; let the understandings of the people, by which alone they can be effectually controlled, be correctly cultivated, and our fair land will no longer be convulsed by those scenes of turbulence and violence, which threaten disgrace, if not destruction, to our institutions."

Land Slides.—The low stage of water has occasioned the caving in of the earth at the landing of almost every town on the banks of the Mississippi. The first accident of the kind occurred at New Orleans, which swallowed up a portion of the wharves along the Picayune Tier. The next happened at Vicksburg, and more recently the Free Trader describes two other land slides at Rodney and Natchez. In the latter place the land had cracked in two places near the cotton press, and extended nearly as low down as the Steam Boat hotel. The walls of the cotton warehouse erected near the press were cracked considerably, and it is supposed they will have to be removed. At Rodney, a portion of the town had fallen into the river, and two houses have actually been destroyed by the land-slide or caving of the bank.—No tidings of a similar disaster at Grand Gulf have yet reached us, and protected as that place is, by the rocky abutments of the Gulf Hills, there is a probability that it may escape the threatened mischief.

Ocular Demonstration.—We find in an English paper, received by the last arrivals, the following anecdote:

On Sunday week, among the tens of thousands who enjoyed the majestic spectacle of the eclipse, there was an honest weaver in the neighboring village, who, like many others, is imbued with the honorable desire of giving his children a more extensive education than he enjoyed himself. When the eclipse became annular he exclaimed, "I wish our Tom was here. Shun after he gaed astronomy, he used deceive me about the sun being many thousand o'times bigger than the moon, but I've tell't him he was mistaken. What better proof would hae than to see the ane laid straight on the top o'the tither? I allow the sun is biggest, but I'm sure it's no aboon a thoom breadth each way. If he wadna believe me, he would surely believe his own twa een."

Texas.—The arrivals from Texas at N. Orleans bring no news of special interest. The country was quiet, but apprehensions were expressed of difficulties with the Indians on the frontier. The following is an extract from a Texan paper.

The Galveston Gazette states that arrangements are now in progress by extensive mercantile houses, both in London and Paris, to secure a direct trade with that place, and their speedy completion is beyond a doubt. Such is the interest beginning to be felt in relation to Texas by many of the citizens of the old world, especially Great Britain, that the tide of emigration which has hitherto flowed from thence to the United States is now likely to be directed to this quarter, and will probably ere long put in requisition a line of packets rivalling in speed and style any which has hitherto plied between the United States and England.

Some time last fall a reward of a hundred thousand dollars was promised the man who would stop the Whig ball which was rolling over the country. The ball appears to have been stopped. Who claims the reward? What will he ask to stop the Loco Foco ball?—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Steam Saw Mill on the Waccamaw River, recently built, and put into operation by our enterprising Townsman, Isaac Northrop, was burnt down a few nights since. The loss is very heavy to Mr. Northrop, there being no insurance on the property.

Wilmington Advertiser.

WHAT A GOOD FARMER HATES.

He hates long stories and short ears of corn,
A costly farm house and a shabby barn;
More ears than pigs, no books, but many guns,
Sore toes, tight boots, and paper duns.

He hates tight lacing, and loose conversation,
Abundant gab, and little information;
The fool who sings in bed and snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking, and who talks while eating.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MORUS MULTICAULIS—THE SILK CULTURE.

This subject is now exciting so much of the public attention, that we have determined to dedicate another article to its details. It forms the frequent theme of conversation; and it is the topic of many a newspaper paragraph. Our table is filled with scraps, which we have cut from time to time; and we have the advantage of having before us the last No. of The Farmers' Register, which abounds with Essays upon the Mulberry and the Silk worm—Our office is simply to condense the scattered materials which lie before us.

The *Morus Multicaulis*—*morus*, the mulberry, and, *multicaulis*, from the Latin words *multus*, much or *many*, and *caulis*, the *stalk* or stem—derives its name from the many stalks which put up from its roots. It is otherwise called the *Chinese Mulberry*, from the circumstance of its having been brought, (as the Silk worm itself was many hundred years ago,) from China. Mr. Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, who is writing a Treatise for the Farmers' Register, on *the Culture of Silk*, divided into three parts—1. *The Culture of the Mulberry*; 2. *Rearing of the Silk worm*; 3. *The reeling, twisting, and preparation of raw Silk*—gives the following description of the Plant:

"The morus multicaulis is a dwarf tree, or more properly a large shrub, with *many stalks*, as its *specific name implies, growing like the hazle, lilac, &c* It is continually sending up young shoots from the crown of the root, and when these become numerous, and the tree 6 or 8 years old, some of the oldest stalks die out; but whether from natural decay or being perished by their vigorous young brethren, I am unable to say. My old tree has been as high as 15 feet, 6 or 7 feet of which was young wood; but as I generally cut off most of the young wood for propagation, it has never exceeded that height. The leaves when full grown on the vigorous wood are 12 to 15 inches in length and 10 to 13 inches wide. The rapidity of their growth causes the ribs to grow faster than the *web* of the leaf, and hence the large leaves are always *concave*, so that they cannot be spread out flat without tearing them from the edges to the mid rib. The leaves are so heavy that they always hang pendulous, and folded somewhat like a towel hung upon a nail. The surface of the leaf has some glossy appearance on the outer surface, but it is a little rough to the touch. The fruit of the multicaulis is very black when ripe, and when crushed yields an intense purple juice, the stain of which is exceedingly difficult to wash out. The fruit is about the size and form of a white mulberry, but generally contains very little good seed—probably my old tree never produced more than 20 at one season."

It is said to have been originally brought to us from France, where it is not so popular as it is in the United States. We have many more plants already, it is believed, than France and Italy put together—General Tallmadge indeed says *all Europe*—and the cultivation is advancing among us with astonishing rapidity. In fact, it is becoming a sort of rage—and some are comparing it to the Merino mania which prevailed several years ago, to the great detriment of some of the speculators who engaged in it. Whether the same effects will be produced in the present instance, will depend upon our capacities for the Silk Culture. The trees are now sought with avidity, because they are themselves the objects of speculation. The very persons who began to raise them with the view of feeding the worm, are induced to sell the trees on account of the price which they bear; but as soon as the country is tolerably well stocked with the tree, they will cease to be of such value, unless the culture of the silk should justify the demand. It is the raising of the silk therefore, immediately or prospectively, which imparts any value to the tree. The present rage for the cuttings of the tree would be a complete humbug if it were not for the idea that the silk manufacture is destined to flourish. But the raising of the tree for the silk worm is, in all probability, to be a permanent and profitable occupation—and therefore, though the present prices cannot be long supported, yet the cultivation of the Mulberry is likely to continue and even to increase, for the benefit of those who will raise the worm.

Particular circumstances have given the late astonishing impulse to the production of the tree. The Farmers' Register says:

"It has now been *several years* since sundry companies were chartered, in the Northern States, with large capitals, (nominal or real,) for the purpose of prosecuting the culture and manufacture of silk. Many more such companies have since been formed, and have commenced operations; and, latterly, some have been established even in the lethargic South, and in the climate by far more proper and suitable for this business than that enjoyed by our industrious Northern countrymen. The operations of those large joint stock corporations are in addition to those of hundreds of individual adventurers, who have commenced, on their separate account, what is called the 'silk business.' The first object of all efforts to cultivate silk, is necessarily to raise mulberry trees, to furnish food for the worms; and the kind planted has been principally the Chinese Mulberry, or *morus multicaulis*. The facility of propagating this variety, by cutting, is so great, its growth so rapid, the annual multiplication of plants so enormous, and the maturity of each (to the point of supposed fitness for feeding,) so early, that two years' time would suffice to raise a very large supply, from a commencement with a few hundred young trees; and, in three years, the number might be made equal to almost any demand of a single silk establishment, of no older standing. There are also powerful incentives to use these facilities, in the liberal legislative bounties offered for the production of silk, by at least six of the Northern and Middle States. In Maine, the bounties paid from the treasury for this object, are 5 cents a pound upon all cocoons grown, and 50 cents on each pound of silk reeled. In Vermont, a bounty of 10 cents is offered for every pound of cocoons. In Massachusetts, $2 the pound is paid, as bounty, on all silk grown, reeled, and 'throwed,' in the State, 'which bounty alone is considered by silk growers to be sufficient to defray all expenses attending its growing, reeling and throwing.' (Mr. Adams's Report to Congress. See Far. Reg. vol. V. p. 65.) In Connecticut, (where silk has been grown 50 or 60 years, without legislative fostering,) the Treasury pays a bounty of $1 on every 100 Italian or Chinese mulberry trees of five years old, and 50 cents a pound on all silk reeled on an improved reel. All these bounties were in operation as early as 1836. We do not know the rate of bounty paid by Pennsylvania and New Jersey; but they are so high, as to have been found sufficient to pay all the expense of producing the cocoons and reeling the silk, making the whole produce clear profit."

The Register states, however, that very little has been yet accomplished in the production of silk:

"The only certain and direct evidence of the very small amount of silk yet produced, which has reached us, is in the 'Statistical Tables formed and published by order of the Government of Massachusetts. From this work it appears that all the silk factories of Massachusetts, (four in number,) in the year ending April 1, 1837, employed 125 hands, and produced of manufactured goods, the value of $56,150. This does not show how much raw silk was produced; but the probability is, that these factories worked up all the silk made in Massachusetts, as the larger portion of their raw material was certainly of foreign growth.

"A gentleman of Virginia, who was desirous of going into the silk culture, and who has since done so, last year visited the principal silk establishments in the Northern States, for the purpose of gaining information as to their operations and the results He told us that the greatest annual product of raw silk which he could hear of, at any one establishment, amounted to no more than forty pounds. It was true, that at some of them silk manufactures were carried on; and they had been at others, which had suspended or stopped manufacturing, on account of pecuniary difficulties; but the materials for these manufactures were mostly imported from foreign countries

"The only inference which we can draw from the information before us, and the testimony above referred to, positive and negative, is, that most of the adventurers in the silk business (so called) have considered the making of silk as a secondary, ulterior, and perhaps contingent object, and have been laboring and speculating in the culture of mulberry plants, not to feed silk worms, but to sell to newer adventurers; and the vast profits to be derived from the making of silk, were held up to the public principally to produce greater eagerness to purchase the plants and cuttings of Chinese and other varieties of the mulberry, at the enormous and extortionate prices at which they have been sold.

"But without the advance of prices, for plants of the *multicaulis*, those heretofore obtained are sufficiently high to make it far more profitable to sell the plants, than to keep them to feed silk worms on, or than to pursue any other branch of agricultural industry. From every single cutting of one bud, (allowing for all necessary risk of loss and failure,) may be raised, in one year, a plant of four feet or more in height; and such plants, (of one year's growth) divested of all the side branches, have been sold regularly and readily at $25 per hundred; and the twigs, trimmed off, at $2 per hundred buds—and a single plant will sometimes produce a hundred such buds. An acre of rich land will bring more than 10,000 plants, and the crop is completed and ready for market in one season. By cutting off the whole tops, at the ground, (so as to take away every bud,) each root will, in the second summer, produce three or four times as many buds as in the first year's growth, to be again cut off and sold. Were there ever greater profits offered? And is it not perfectly natural and reasonable that these profits should be preferred to those offered by silk culture proper, even though doubled by legislative bounties."

But the Register by no means discourages the raising of silk, or of the Mulberry. It says—"We fully believe in the suitableness of the slave-holding States for both; and we are confident that fair trials will show very profitable results And if the doubt and disbelief just expressed, are indeed unfounded and unsound, and New England is, in truth, well adapted for silk culture, then, *a forti ori*, so much the more profitable must it be in Virginia, because of our warmer and longer summers We have also other advantages (which we have several times before urged) in our far cheaper land, and cheaper slave-labor. Many slaves could be producers who now are merely consumers. We are now, as heretofore, and as also frequently expressed, anxious that the business of raising silk shall be properly commenced and pursued in Virginia; yet we have but little favor for, or confidence in, the new-born zeal for raising mulberry plants merely to sell at great profit to other persons, who will buy them with precisely the same object.

"The Northern nursery-men have as yet had the supplying of the Southern demand for these plants, although at double the prices at which far better plants might have been bought in Virginia John Carter, near Richmond, who went early, (too early, as it seemed,) into this business, for want of purchasers, had to dig up and throw away thousands of young *morus multicaulis* trees, after they had grown so large that he could not spare them the ground they occupied. Subsequently, he sold the remnant to a great Northern nursery-man, at less than half the price at which these (or much worse ones, if not these,) were sent back from New York, and sold in Virginia, and in some cases probably to gentlemen not far from Richmond, but who had not heard of any supply to be obtained except from Northern nurseries. The farther North the plants are raised, and the more careful and more forcing their culture, the worse they are to propagate from. The Northern nursery-men endeavor to remedy the defect of their climate by using the richest soil, and the most stimulating culture. The plants are pushed in growth unnaturally; and when winter stops their further vegetation, half the year's increase of wood is immature, and is so succulent and tender as to be unable to stand the winter, and unfit to raise from, even if kept through winter sheltered from frost. These immature buds, however, *will sell;* and they are fit for nothing else. A Southern plant, raised without forcing culture, is worth more, to propagate from, than half a dozen from a Northern nursery, of equal size. This has already been fully proved in Virginia, by those who have brought plants and cuttings from the North, as well as near home, and subjected both to the like treatment after being planted"

In a subsequent article of the Register (the October No.) the Editor takes a more favourable view of the *present* Mulberry speculation. He states as the result of further information, that "The demand for plants of the Chinese mulberry has indeed so greatly increased at the North, that every plant and cutting now in Virginia, may be sold this year to Northern purchasers at the highest prices To our previous views and recommendations, therefore, we would add the advice to all who have plants to spare, not to sell any to speculators lower than at the highest prices; to raise as many plants as possible in 1839, from the stock retained, and to be prepared then to supply the whole country, at greatly reduced prices, and yet at greater profits than the highest prices at present would give. Every single bud planted next Spring, and well taken care of, will produce from 10 to 70 buds—say not less than 30 on an average: and therefore at a half cent, or even a quarter cent the bud, the stock of 1836 will yield a much greater sum than the present growing stock at 2 cents the bud, or 25 or 30 cents the rooted plant. But whether the sales are made this year at the present high price, or next year at much lower, it is gratifying that the course of trade is so completely turned, and that Northern purchasers are now coming to the South for supplies, and that this year more money will thus be paid to Virginia, than all that the Northern nursery-men have before got from us for their immature and defective plants, with which this State was stocked.

"It is not merely the rage of speculation, stimulated by legislative bounties, that has caused this great demand at the North There is a real and great scarcity of *morus multicaulis*, caused by the immense loss of cuttings by the wet and cold weather of last winter and early spring, and the drought of summer.

"Since the 20th of August, the agents of at least five different and distant *multicaulis* dealers have visited this place, for the purpose of purchasing the plants which are in and near Petersburg. Most of those agents have come since the first of these lines were written. So rapid and violent has been the rise of the *multicaulis* speculation, that our monthly publication can give but a faint idea of its progress. For the last month, almost daily reports would have been necessary to show the state of the trade and the extent of the demand. Considering that the Northern States are the original seat, and still the principal scene, of this speculation—the great void which still is to fill, throughout both the North and the South, for actual as well as speculative demand—the difficulty with which young *multicaulis* plants are raised in the North, and the far greater vigor in growing and after-value of those raised in Virginia—it will not be more strange than the present state of things, if very high prices should continue to be maintained through another year. But all prudent holders and planters here ought so to act as to be prepared to meet a great reduction of price. The few persons who are so fortunate as to have many growing plants, of course, will do right to make the most of the present demand for their surplus stock. But, with a view to all interests, it will be better to plant next Spring than to sell *abroad* now; as 8 cents or even 6 cents the tree, in 1839, will pay a far better profit, than to sell the stock grown in 1838 for four times those prices—which may now be readily obtained.—Much money must be brought into Virginia from other States by the mania for this trade; and so far, and to effect a general spreading of the *multicaulis*, which this mania certainly will, it will produce much benefit to public interests. But when the violent fever shall have subsided, it is to be feared that as great a re-action (or non-action) will follow the unnatural excitement, and that the proper business and regular and good profits of silk culture will be scorned and neglected."

And a subsequent article states, that "A purchase has very lately been made of more than 20.000 young trees, untrimmed, from J. Atkinson, Esq., Pitt county, N. C., at 40 cents. Only a few of them are of the second year's growth, nearly the whole being from cuttings set out last spring, (1838.) But, as stated by the purchaser, the youngest trees are uncommonly fine, being nearly or quite 6 feet of average height; and some few of the youngest, which grew on hog-pen ground, are nine feet high. These are strong evidences of the superior and remarkable fitness of the climate of the Southern States for this valuable tree. It is now a matter of congratulation, that this large parcel is purchased for planting in North Carolina. The demand of purchasers from the Northern market has been so great as to threaten to leave in the South but a small stock to plant next spring.

"A gentleman who has a lot of multicaulis trees in Petersburg, has been offered, and refused to take $1 per tree, (untrimmed,) for all the trees of more than one season's growth. These plants are of the second and third season; but not having been taken care of, as to proper soil and culture, they are not six feet, average height, and of much less size than all ought to have in two seasons from the cuttings. Of some of the stock, (brought from the North when very small, and set out in the spring of 1837,) but which have stood in rich land, a few entire plants have been sold at $5 a piece. These were not the best. They had all been cut off near the ground last fall, and the whole of the present tops, (now 7 or 8 feet high,) are of this season's growth.

"Contracts have recently been made here for some thousands of plants of the growth of 1839, untrimmed, and to be from 2 to 2½ feet high, to be delivered in the autumn of 1839, at 12½ cents the plant."

We do not grudge the space we have given to these copious extracts: because the subject is now all the rage among our Farmers, and the eminent source from which we make the extracts is of the first authority in all matters relating to agriculture.—Perhaps we are rather more enthusiastic, in favor of all new inventions, such as the Italian Wheat, than our friend of the Farmer's Register; but what is enthusiasm without experience? The cautions which he gives to young beginners, in plunging heedlessly into any new project, are certainly worthy of the most respectful attention.—So exuberant are the resources of our country, so wide the field of enterprize, so energetic the character which our free institutions and our unbounded territory produce, that it is not wonderful our people are sometimes apt to run away with a thing; and hence the necessity of repeated vigilance and occasional cautions. Is there, in fact, scarcely a single production of the earth, which we might not supply to the rest of the Globe? A friend observed to us the other day, that if we pleased, we might supply the market with any given article; and so great is the confidence inspsired by our capacities for the silk manufacture, that one of our papers, as quoted by the Register, predicts, that in the course of twenty years we shall be able to supply Europe with all the raw silk, which she can consume. The Register too, with all its wise caution, does full justice to our capacities for this production, and recommends it to our attention, particularly in the Southern States.

The work is certainly on foot, if we may judge from the demand for the Mulberry, and its prices here and elsewhere. The newspaper scraps bear ample testimony to this fact: in addition to what we hear and see immediately around ourselves.

The Monmouth (*New Jersey*) Enquirer refers to the Cocoonery of the Rev. D. V. McLean in that village, who appears to be among the most distinguished Culturists in New Jersey. He is said to have been eminently successful in feeding the silk worm:

"We venture to affirm, (says that paper,) from what we have seen and from what we know, that Mr. McLean's experiment will show so large a profit per acre, that our fellow citizens cannot long or resist engaging in the culture, at least to a limited extent. We believe it will be demonstrated, that even females and children can make more per acre, during a few weeks in summer, in feeding the Silk Worm, than can be realized by the most robust hand in any other way. It is our deliburate conviction, that the Silk culture is destined to become a source of vast wealth to individuals and to our State; and those who, by their example and influence, aid in its introduction, will be regarded as public benefactors—and we do hope this subject will commend itself to the enterprising capitalists of our State and country. Mr. McLean fed entirely from the morus multicaulis of this year's growth, of which he has a large number, which now look remarkably fine, and we understand the demand for them is becoming very great—unusually so for this season of the year.—During the last ten days (continues the Monmouth Enquirer) our village has been almost daily thronged with purchasers:—already more than fifteen thousand dollars have been realized in the sale of trees in this place. The price of trees, we are informed by both holders and buyers, is daily advancing, and the present prospect is, that in one month more there will not be a tree for sale in the county of Monmouth. And will our citizens suffer strangers to come and take the trees away from our very doors, and deprive us of the profits and advantages of this business another year? Not a single individual, excepting ourself, in this place, has purchased trees yet, who has not realized a very large advance. Indeed, the profits which some of our citizens and villagers have realized are so great as to be almost incredible. One individual, last spring, invested in trees $109 50, and a few days since sold them for the snug little sum of $3,000. Another invested $400, and has already sold to the amount of $3,000 and retained a considerable number of trees, as a stock for next season. Other sales have been made for $1,000 to $6,000, affording to growers profits almost as the above."

Virginia is not asleep in relation to this new branch of industry. We have heard of large profits being made in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and of Norfolk; in Caroline county, Brunswick, &c.—The profits made by Mr. Hicks of Brunswick, on an outlay of from 2 to $300 in the Morus Multicaulis, have been already noticed in this paper. It amounted, according to a letter of that gentleman to the Editor of the Farmers' Register, to $7,500—besides retaining an ample stock for his future productions.—We have heard of anecdotes of astonishing profits being made in several places. They are as rife as they are amusing—of little squares in gardens, producing profit enough to amaze the owner—of small spots of ground, which had cost only 5 or 600 dollars, turning out in this new species of agrienlture, 3 or 4000 dollars—of 'cute farmers in the North, looking ahead, coming to Virginia, selecting the best soils and situations, sending on their one or two eyed cuttings, and reaping this Fall a harvest of several thousand dollars. The Morus Multicaulis, and the Silk worm, are now all the go. Forty dollars the thousand for cuttings are offered. Trees are bought at $25 per 100—and some gentlemen in our City are talking of establishing cocooneries in our vicinity.—The subject is certainly worthy of inquiry; and we hope our friend of the Register will go on, to collect information from all quarters and give in each No. of his valuable work some statistics upon the subject. Let us remember, that the growth of Cotton itself was at one time as much a novelty in the United States, as Silk at this moment. Both have had their birth and their cradle. —Cotton has now obtained a gigantic degree of prosperity, which nothing can arrest.—Why may it not be the case with silk?—Our own importation of Silk during 1837, was $14,232,823—Why may we not only supersede the importation from the East and from Europe, but supply a large portion of the raw material to the rest of the world? We have heard calculations made of the profits to be obtained upon Cocoons, which are calculated to show that we are destined to carry it on to a considerable extent.

We shall touch upon this subject again, as often indeed, as we can gather fresh materials. We solicit hints, facts and statistics from others. It is a common concern. We are all passengers in the ship.—Let us assist each other with all the lights in our possession. We lay this morning before our readers the following communication from a gentleman in this City, who is possessed of much information upon the subject. We are obliged to him for his replies to our inquiries, and ask a similar favor from others:

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

At your request, I communicate the following views in reference to the introduction, mode of propagation, rise and progress of prices, and the reproduction of the "Morus Multicaulis" or Chinese Mulberry.

1*st. Introduction.*—I believe we are indebted to our worthy fellow citizen, Dr. Norton, for the introduction and gratuitous dissemination of the Morus Multicaulis in this country.

2*d. Cultivation.*—The cultivation was commenced in this vicinity by Dr. Norton about the year 1828—by Mr. John Carter about the year 1830, and by a few other gentlemen in '32 and '33.

3*d Propagation*—The most rapid mode of propagation is by laying down in shallow, well prepared drills, cuttings of single eyes, 6 inches apart one way and 3 feet the other; but the surest and ordinary plan is, by cuttings of two buds each, placing them at the angle of about 30 degrees Upon this plan, 21,380 trees may be raised to the acre, and in a light, loomy soil, they will attain an average of 5 feet, well cultivated—each tree yielding for next Spring planting, an average of 30 to 40 cuttings, of two eyes or buds each. A still more rapid mode, in favorable seasons, has been practised, by laying down in June the main stem and laterals, (the cutting of two buds very often producing two stems)—so that 100,000 (one hundred thousand) cuttings the first year will produce 3,000,000 (three millions) of cuttings at 30 cuttings each—the second year, 90 millions—the third year 2,700 millions of cuttings—and as many trees at the end of the fourth year, yielding 30 cuttings each, and so on *ad infinitum*.

4*th. Rise and progress of prices.*—Previous to the year 1825, Dr. Norton and Mr. John Carter had made but little progress in the cultivation of the Morus Multicaulis, and in that year, Mr. John Carter had suspended the cultivation, because of the very limited demand. In the year 1835, as agent for Wm. Prince & Sons, I purchased of Mr. John Carter 2,100 two year old trees, at 10 cents each, yielding, perhaps, 80 cuttings each of 2 eyes each, and 500 three years old trees at 12 1 2 cents each, yielding, perhaps, 200 cuttings—in all, 260,000 cuttings, which, in 1836, probably yielded in the experienced hands of the Princes, seven millions of cuttings—In 1837, they are said to have made sales at relatively low prices to the amount probably of 50 or $60,000 or more, and scattered them throughout New England, N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The sale to me by Mr. Carter in 1835, and the reported sales of the Princes in 1837, gave a fresh impetus to the cultivation of this species of Mulberry.

No longer than 73 days ago, I purchased on commission for a silk company near Baltimore, an entire nursery in this vicinity, at a cost of about $3,500—the cuttings of which, at 4 cents each, will not fall far short of $20,000; but will most likely reach $25,000—Sales are now made for reproduction.—Such, Sir, is the rapidity with which this tree may be made to multiply, I am perfectly satisfied, that in 5 years, if the cultivation is prosecuted to the extent of its capacity, it will require as many figures to enumerate them, as it would to calculate an eclipse of the sun—or, with a sufficient force, if Virginia were a fertile prairie, I could cover it as thick as you ever saw an old field covered with pines.

Other gentlemen may have imported in this country the morus multicaulis, and its dissemination may have been enlarged from other sources; but I am of opinion, that from the nurseries in this vicinity, were the supplies principally, if not altogether derived. J. W.

The Rev. Sidney Weller, of Halifax County, N. C. in a letter to the Editor of the Roanoke Advocate, says:—

Five years ago last April I purchased a small rooted Morus Multicaulis plant for one dollar at Baltimore, after having read a description of this kind of Mulberry in the American Farmer; and having concluded, from the description given by Gideon B. Smith, then editor of that periodical, that the new plant, lately introduced from the Chinese Empire, and said to have been one of the greatest sources of its vast wealth, was the very thing to crown, with complete success, the Silk enterprise in the United States, I tried it, and from its ease of propagation, largeness of leaf, and other vastly superior properties, more and more evinced, I have never ceased to entertain this opinion and have thus had a powerful motive to persevere in its propagation, and to try to awaken others to view the great importance of the Multicaulis to the prosperity of our State and country. Mr. Spencer of Louisburg (whose lot of trees I am now selling, having been purchased by him expressly to retain their advantage in the South,) urged me at first to try, (in appearance against hope) to circulate the Multicaulis in this State, alledging as a motive, that if from a Mulberry Orchard in the North 500 dollars annually was made clear by an acre how much more even in the South, could be done, if the people could only be awoke up to the importance of the matter; since our climate and soil were much better fitted for the Mulberry and Silk culture. In the spirit of this advice, and the desire to benefit the South, I sold the Multicaulis ten per cent. less than it sold for in the Northern nurseries. According to a rough calculation, I have sold, up to the close of my sales last Spring, upwards of 2000 dollars worth. And my own stock engaged (it is still growing and increasing in value or measurement by the foot and will do so till hard frost) will probably bring me in the neighborhood of 8000 dollars, although at half the price the article is now selling for at Mr. Spencer's low Southern rates. So you see I calculate to realize, being comparatively trifling expenses of cultivation and the like, about $10,000 at close of this season, not to name stock kept on hand for future raising; and all this from the investment of a dollar caused by the knowledge obtained through an agricultural Periodical.

The following is an extract of a letter of Messrs. Gibbs & Son, of Troy, N. Y., to the Editor of the Genessee Farmer.—Messrs. G. & S. have devoted themselves to the cultivation of the Morus Multicaulis, and have a cocoonery:—"It is no more to cultivate an acre of land with the mulberry than with corn. If each farmer would devote only one acre of land to the Morus Multicaulis, it would yield him from 100 to 300 lbs. raw silk a year, in proportion to the fidelity with which the cultivation and feeding is performed; but assuming the lesser quantity (100 lbs. from an acre,) it would yield the cultivator a greater profit than any other produce from the soil."

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Express, Oct. 23.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

By the politeness of Captain Cobb, of the Packet ship Hibernia, from Liverpool, we are in possession of dates to September 28th, with news and markets later than by the Royal William.

The transient ship Hibernia has anticipated seven packets from London, Liverpool and Havre, and brought down our dates eight days later. Very few private letters have come by this vessel. Those we have seen state that there was a better demand for money, although it was very abundant—British Stocks were very high and firm. Consols range nearly or quite as high as we have ever known them. American Securities very abundant and dull, although no change. Cotton market quiet but firm. The weather had been favorable, which had enabled the farmers to secure their crops in the North of England and in Scotland, in pretty good condition. Notwithstanding this, and the large amount of bonded wheat that had been admitted, the Grain Market was fully sustained.

The Hibernia has brought out orders for the purchase of Flour, but all that we have heard of are limited to 7¼ a $8, which orders cannot be filled in this market. The arrival of the steamer that left Liverpool on the 20th inst. will be looked for with considerable interest. The receipts of Cotton into Liverpool were quite moderate.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 27.

The sales since Friday amount to 15,000 bags, of which 2500 are sold to-day, prices being maintained at last week's currency. The arrivals are —7 vessels from the United States, 4 from Brazil, 1 from Egypt, 1 from Peru, and 3 from the West Indies

Sept. 22.—The import of the week is 16.034 bags, namely, 13,807 from the United States, 2085 from Brazil, and 142 from the West Indies. The sales of the week are 22,680 bags, of which there are taken on speculation 500 American, and for export 1400 American, 700 Surat, and 100 Madras. The market is without alteration in price.

The Poet Campbell and Boz.—Willis states in one of his letters, "under the Bridge," published in the New York Mirror, that the Poet Campbell is coming to our country to visit the hallowed vale of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, which his pen has immortalized, though never beheld by the author. Boz, in other words that marvellous young writer Dickins, whose Pickwickian papers have spread like wildfire over the reading world, also proposes to embark shortly in the Great Western.

Where the Shoe pinches.—During the last Session of Congress, Mr. Senator Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, in speaking of the United States Bank, said—"If this curse must be inflicted on the country, I am for having it located in *Philadelphia*, not in New York."

The "Tennessee Review" subjoins to the above the remarks of an Irish Priest, which are altogether too appropriate to be lost. "My beloved brethren," said the excellent Father McGuire, at the close of a Temperance Sermon, "this drinking of whiskey, as I have proved to you, is a bad thing—it ruins both body and soul—but if you mane still to get drunk and make beasts of yourselves, you may as well give your fips to Barney Coyle as any body!"

The new City Exchange Hotel in New Orleans is to be opened on the 1st of November. It is an immense establishment, and some idea may be had of its costliness and splendor from the fact that the mythological paintings on the ceiling of the ball room cost $15,000. It has been rented at $39,000.

"Federal Whiggery."—This is a favorite term with the Administration Presses, when speaking of the Whig cause. We recently met with a Loco Foco paper, where the whole Whig party were denounced as "Hartford Convention Federalists." Reproach and malice can go no farther than this. And yet we might put up with it, if the party did not claim to be, themselves, *exclusive* Democrats. But the truth is, they have in their ranks some of the most notorious, blue-light Federalists of the day. And they have just given a fresh proof how easily they can accommodate their principles to circumstances. In Massachusetts, Theodore Sedgwick has been nominated by the Van Buren party as their candidate for Governor. Of his political opinions and associations, the "Boston Courier" thus speaks: "Mr. Sedgwick is a Federalist, dyed in the wool. He is not only a Federalist, but a downright, true-blue, Hartford Convention Federalist—one who has united in the declaration, that he is willing to live and die in the faith of that honored and much abused Convention."

The Wheeling Times of Saturday says that the Pork packers are making contracts at six cents.

Loco Foco notions of Aristocracy.—A Loco Foco in North Carolina being asked what meaning he attached to the term "Aristocracy," replied, "any man who has more money than me, is, in my estimation, an Aristocrat."

We understand that Count Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) is about to become a resident of our city, and that next year he will build a handsome mansion.

U. S. Gazette.

TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department, October 20, 1838.

Notice is hereby given, that all the outstanding Treasury Notes, which bear date on or before the 31st day of May, 1838—being those issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 12th of December, 1837—will now be paid, on presentation at the Treasury, in advance of the period at which they fall due.

Each parcel of notes offered for payment must be accompanied with a schedule showing the numbers and sums of the several notes, and the amount of interest thereon.

Holders will be accommodated with drafts payable at or near their places of residence when practicable.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[There has been rumors in this city for several days, that Mr. Biddle was acting as the Government agent for the redemption of these notes, drafts, we suppose, are to be given for deposits, resources, or funds. We understand that Peace is re-established between the U. S. Bank and the Government, except *in paper*. The leaden bullets are to be succeeded by the paper pellets. We are glad of it. As long as "the Monster" is only used for frightening Mr. Biddle, Virginia full grown children, and *hugging* the Northern Lion, much harm can be done.]—*N. Y. Ex.*

A National Currency.—The New York Express of Saturday says—

"We are informed that as soon as the banks of the South have resumed specie payments, it is the intention of the present United States Bank to issue a description of bank notes that shall be current throughout the country, and that shall do this by making them payable in N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, &c. and perhaps other places. Bank notes with the advantage of redemption at various points, based upon the well known credit and stability of the U. States Bank, would without question be received every where, and would enjoy public confidence. The travelling community would be accommodated and every individual wishing to remit a hundred dollar bill from one end of the country to the other could do so with perfect safety and without loss. The convenience to the community would be very great, and the advantage to the Government, as such notes would enjoy a credit probably greater than at any period since the establishment under the old charter. No institution is well situated to avail itself of this new circulation, as the U. S. Bank. They have branches and agents already established, and a credit made that cannot be shaken. No other can compete with them in this particular. If this plan should be carried out, as we doubt it will be in a short time, there will be no occasion that occasion for a National Bank, such as existed."

Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper, it is said, is engaged in preparing for the press the History of the United States. We advise him to procure a list of all the present officers of the Navy who take precedence, "cut-purses" and "cut-throats," as well as all those who rank as "sneaks," "scribblers and tinkers," and scalawags generally in meanness and villany.

National Gazette.

The Sickness abated and Business reviving.—We have the happiness of stating that, with the exception of a few cases of recent origin, the Stranger's fever may now be said to have left our City, and in the opinion of all Physicians, our friends may return to their homes in safety and strangers may renew their visits of business. The dull calm which prevailed in our streets is again broken by the returning sounds of active industry; East Bay and the wharves are again alive with the bustling of loaded drays; Cotton is arriving in quantities from the country in wagons and by the rail road; the number of workmen at the new buildings erecting is increasing; gain to a full complement; their numbers rapidly advancing, and Charleston wears the old busy and cheerful aspect. The temperature of the air is cool and pleasantly bracing. There has been a slight frost on the Neck, preceded by several frosts in the neighboring country.

For the information of men of business abroad, who may, on account of the late fire, be afraid of there being a deficiency of stores for the winter business, we state that the burnt part of King-street is rapidly coming up with substantial and handsome brick buildings, and that we learned yesterday that there are at least a dozen large commodious new tenements in the most eligible situations, completed and waiting for tenants.

We trust, therefore, that after the dull and gloomy and distressful scenes of the late season, our winter will be both profitable, and the beginning of a new and uninterrupted career of prosperity.

Charleston Mercury.

Steam Packet Neptune.—Considerable anxiety has been experienced here for the last two days, on account of the non-arrival of this vessel, from Baltimore. By the packet Gov. Dudley, arrived yesterday from Wilmington, we learn that the Neptune went ashore on the Horse Shoe, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, on the inst., with a pilot on board, while going in for a supply of fuel. She will be off without injury; her passengers were brought to this port in the steamer Gov. Dudley.

Charleston Mercury.

Spinning Flax by Machinery.—A gentleman in New Jersey thinks he has accomplished the end so long and so laboriously sought for, of bringing flax into a condition to be spun like cotton. We have seen samples of the flax in its nine or ten different stages until it is reduced to a short staple, material very much resembling cotton. We have also seen thread, spun from flax prepared, on common cotton machinery, and it appeared well. The inventor thinks he can produce linens as cheap as cottons. The whole process, beginning with the flax in stalk, is performed without water-rotting, and occupies but a day or two. If there is no mistake about the matter and we do not perceive any, the invention appears to be towards Whitney's cotton gin, in importance.

A justifiable act of lynching was recently committed at Valley Forge, after a temperance address by the Rev. Mr. ——. The multitude, led on by a dealer in ardent spirits, burnt a barrel of whiskey, after having given it a coat of tar and feathers.

The celebrated Indian warrior, *Black Hawk*, died at his camp on the river Des Moines on the 3d instant.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1838.

Fayetteville Lyceum.—Gentlemen interested in the revival of the Lyceum, are requested that the meeting for that purpose take place in the Town Hall, *this afternoon* at 4 o'clock.

Cotton.—In this town, sales at 10 to 11⅜ Charleston, the sales of last week amounted to 2250 bales, at from 10 to 14 of which 1395 bales, or more than were at 13¾ cents. At New York, market is in a languid state, sales of the about 2000 bales, exclusively for home at from 9½ to 14¾. Subsequently the had become more firm, and a purof 500 bales for shipment, at 14, was At Mobile, Oct. 27, sales from 12 cents.

Election of Brigadier General.—The of the officers of the 33d Regiment, at election held in this town on Saturday was for Col. Archibald McNeill, of land, 22, for Col. John Sellers, of son, 4. The vote of the 34th or Upegiment of this county, was 18 (unanfor Col. McNeill. We have not the result in the other Regiments.

Morus Multicaulis.—The last Rastandard not containing another No. Mentor," we are enabled to find room veral articles on the subject of the Moulticaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the ation of which has proved, for this at least, to be one of the most successspeculations ever engaged in in this The whole mass of the people Northern and Eastern States seem to ssessed with a mania to make silk, or to produce the raw material of which made. Millions of the above shrub been sold, the last sale always realizhe highest price, until as much as two each tree has been paid for a choice At a late auction sale in Baltimore, 0,000 trees, from 20 to 24 cents per was paid, that is, trees measuring 5 feet ght, sold from $1 to $1 20 each, and le went off with great spirit. Such cannot be expected for another sea- for each of the trees planted this year, able of producing from 30 to 70 trees ual size next year. So that if two ns, probably a small estimate, be set is year, the produce of the next year be something like one hundred millions. rse, a tree so prolific, and propagated the utmost ease and certainty, cannot in a price so disproportioned to its alue. It must speedily, within two e years at most, fall to such a price l merely pay for its cultivation. Even that happens, however, it will be le to those who can engage in the g of silk, for it is stated that an acre herry trees will yield sufficient to feed ion of worms, the product of which is 100 to 300 lbs. of silk. This silk is cost the maker only two dollars a , whilst it is worth ten dollars a pound. e Southern States have greatly the adge over the Northern in the cultivation Mulberry. It has been ascertained he trees may remain exposed to the er during the whole winter with us, in the Northern States the severity weather renders it necessary to take l house the plants.

would particularly direct the attenf our readers to this subject; for we it probable that the making of silk become a much more profitable ement in this State than the cultivation ton. It is probable that the next Lere will give it a start by offering a m for each pound of native silk, as e in several of the Northern States.

Southern Literary Messenger for mber is already at hand, containing no an 27 original articles, of Poetry and being more than its usual amount of ting matter.

ckwood's Magazine for September is umber. The Editor's article, "Chris among the Mountains," is worth the of the work.

Government and the U. S. Bank.—are very positive intimations in the n papers, that the Treasury has made, bout to make, some arrangement with nk of the United States, by which the will become the agent of the governto some extent at least; and by which, y naturally infer, the war waged by vernment against the Bank will be t to a close. We hope that this will to be true; for in every light in which n view it, the country will be benefit- The evils entailed upon trade, in all nches, as well as the loss to the public rs, by the hostility of the late and t Executive to the Bank, have been ly extensive, to make all who de- e public prosperity, anxious to see a in the relations of the billigerents. gladly shall we hail it, on every ac- It is our firm conviction that the d and great evils and inconveniences, anged and unsound currency, cannot ated, without some such institution as Bank. And if, as appears probable, nsylvania Institution, with its great and numerous agencies, can be made er the purpose, it will be better than e the excitement of the violent contests charter and re-charter of a Bank by ss. The Pennsylvania Bank, it is s vastly more privileges than the old for it can deal in any kind of produce chandize; but it is shorn of much political power, and is no longer bear which demagogues have been habit of representing it to be. There reason to fear, so long as Mr. Biddle es at its head, that it can become the the Executive, as a new National In- might, and probably would be. s arrangement should be carried into what will the Globe and other Adation papers say of it? We can imtheir horror at the idea of Mr. Van employing such a corrupt, bankrupt, ous Monster, as they have been in the calling it. Will not such a connection own upon *him* all the denunciations are heaped upon *it?* We shall see how much they have been governed by principle, and whether they themselves believed what they said of the Bank, by the violence with which they will now denounce the administration. Above all, how will Mr. Calhoun and his "divorce" party feel?

The right spirit.—The last Raleigh Register quotes from a Virginia paper, an earnest appeal to the Legislature of that State, to take measures for drawing to Norfolk the entire trade of the North Eastern portion of North Carolina—and meets it with the following patriotic remarks:—

"Can it be, that our people will longer close their eyes to evidences such as this? Shall we perpetually behold our sister States vieing with each other, in endeavors to draw off the productive industry of our citizens? What superior claims has *Norfolk*, that our own sea-ports should be abandoned, for the purpose of building up *her* waning commerce? It has been satisfactorily shown, that very little effort can make Wilmington, or Beaufort, superior in every point to any Virginia Port And will not North Carolinians lend a hand in advancing their own interests, and achieving our commercial independence? Shall *State pride* be smothered? Shall every feeling of justice and patriotism be spurned? We have here the extraordinary spectacle before us, of an open, avowed design, to employ the resources of North Carolina in drawing trade from her own shores and building up the independence of a sister State, with the loss of our own! Surely our people will rally in their strength, and, by sustaining the proposed Internal Improvement Convention, and carrying out the measures which it may recommend, place the prosperity of our State on a secure and permanent basis. Let *patriotism* then be aroused A vital blow is aimed at the welfare of North Carolina; and it behooves our citizens to take speedy and active steps to avert it Would that the attention of the people could be more forcibly drawn to the great and vital importance of sustaining the proposed Convention. We cannot reasonably expect that any efficient measure will be accomplished without concert and unity; and, surely, concerted action must be attained by a united effort of the whole State. People of North Carolina, we call you then, once more, to strike a vigorous blow for the honour and interest of our good old Commonwealth. Let it not be said, that this generation tarnished the well-earned fame of our forefathers, by overlooking the wants and thwarting every effort to promote the honour and welfare of their State."

This is indeed the right spirit, whether applied to the trade of the North Eastern or South Eastern and South Western sections of the State—Whether to the Albemarle Sound or to the Waccamaw Lake. It should be the aim of *all* our improvements to direct *our own trade to our own markets.*

Gov. Dudley's Opinions.—The Charleston Mercury quotes a paragraph respecting Gov. Dudley's politics, with the remark, that "it was not made *before the election*, and the Whigs will be very careful not to remember it when the people of N. Carolina are again called on to cast their votes." The Mercury knows but little of Gov. Dudley's character, and we trust but little of the Whigs of North Carolina, when it makes so ungenerous and unjust an imputation. Gov. Dudley's opinions were fully known, and universally proclaimed by the Whig press of North Carolina, "before the election;" and no one ever thought of questioning them until the Editor of the Standard chose to misrepresent them, and thus called out the emphatic denial quoted by the Mercury.

The Mercury judges Gov. Dudley by itself. That paper is now "very careful not to remember," that a year or two ago it was opposed to the Sub-Treasury, opposed to the Administration, and opposed to the Expunge;—and most shocking reminiscence! in favor of Mr. Clay for President! What has Mr. Clay done since that day to make it more federal to support him now than then? What new phase does the Sub-Treasury present to make it more acceptable now? and especially what has the Administration done to wipe out the stain of all the monstrous corruptions with which the Mercury was wont to charge it? The Mercury and the other Sub-Treasury prints of S. Carolina should be the last to attack the consistency of the Governor or people of North Carolina.

Mexico, Texas and France.—Under this head, a late National Intelligencer throws out some important suggestions founded on the French blockade of Mexico, the Treaties recently negotiated between Texas and England and France, and the recent withdrawal of the application of Texas for admission into our Union. Appearances seem to justify the suspicion, that France has designs beyond the mere satisfaction of her claims upon Mexico, and that between Texas and France, Mexico is likely to be sacrificed.

At the same time that we received the Intelligencer containing the above mentioned article, we received a slip from the New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday last, with an account of a revolution at Tampico, in Mexico, with the assurance that it was effected in concert with a strong party in other parts of Mexico. It was effected by the troops, without bloodshed, and had for its object the re-establishment of the Federal government, according to the Constitution of 1824. It was supposed that the present government of Mexico would be overthrown, and *an arrangement with France be entered into.* It was also intended, as soon as a French blockading vessel appeared off Tampico, to apprize its commander of what had happened, and to ask him to raise the blockade. These things have an ominous aspect.

The Cotton Crop.—The following table, from the N. Y. Express, will show the quantity and value of the Cotton crop, for each year from 1824–5, to 1837–8:—

Growth of Cotton for the last fourteen years with the price in each year, and the total value of the crop

1824—5	560,000	bales at	21 cts,	$17.040.000
1825—6	510.000	"	11 "	31.240.000
1826—7	957.000	"	9 "	33.732,000
1827—8	712.000	"	10 "	24.480.000
1828—9	857.744	"	10 "	34.309.760
1829–30	976.815	"	10 "	39.073 800
1830—1	1,038.848	"	9 "	37.398 628
1831—2	987.477	"	11 "	43.448.933
1832–3	1,070.438	"	11 "	47.099 272
1833—4	1.205.394	"	13 "	62,680.488
1834—5	1.254.328	"	17 "	85 294.304
1835—6	1,360,725	"	19 "	103 415.100
1836—7	1.429,930	"	11 "	62 608.920
1837—8	1,801.497	"	11 "	79.265.868

The quantity manufactured in the United States has rapidly increased, from 103,000 bales, in 1826–7, to 246,000 bales in 1837–8.

Mr. Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the Lancasterian system of Education, was run over in the streets of New York a few days ago, by a frightened horse, and died shortly afterwards of the injury received. He was in his 67th year.

Senator Brown.—The substance of the speech of Senator Brown, at the late Caswell Dinner, is published in the last Milton Spectator. On the subject of Instructions he says,—

"*If*, at any time, it shall be the pleasure of the legislature of this State to pass resolutions of instruction, I shall endeavor faithfully to carry out their wishes on *my* part, unless I am required to do an act contrary to *my* convictions of constitutional principle and duty. In the latter case, honorable as I deem the high trust which has been confided to me by the State, "a private station, would become the post of honor."

The Whig members of the Assembly of North Carolina, should bear in mind the very great importance of being in Raleigh, on the first day of the session, as the choice of presiding officers, is looked to with great interest.

THE ELECTIONS

New York.—The great Election takes place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, and on its result depends, we think, in a great measure, the complection of the next Congress, and perhaps, the next Presidential Election. If the Whigs sustain themselves in that State, by revolutionizing the State Senate, as they last year did the House of Assembly, and by electing a Whig Governor and majority of Congressmen, our cause will certainly go ahead, along with the renovated prosperity of the country, which will be relieved from all apprehension of the Sub-Treasury.

New Jersey.—The Legislature having met, it is fully ascertained that parties stand —in the Senate 10 Whigs to 7 Vans; In the House 32 Whigs to 20 Vans. Wm. Pennington, (Whig,) has been re-elected Governor, and all the other State officers have been chosen of the same politics, by majorities of about 40 to 24.

Owing to an accident to the Governor, the votes for Members of Congress have not been *officially* compared, though it is ascertained that the whole six Whigs are elected.

Pennsylvania.—The National Gazette gives the official result of the late election, from which it appears that the Whigs have a majority in the State Senate of 15, and in the House of 6, making a majority of 21 on joint ballot. Porter's majority for Governor is 9,853, or, deducting the Whig majority of 1200 in the Northern Liberties, it is 8,653. This election, it will be seen, is to be contested.

Vermont.—The Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, (Whig) has been elected Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Swift, who declined a re-election.

Ohio.—The following are the names of the members elected to the next Congress:

Whigs.—Patrick C. Goode, Thomas Corwin, Calvary Morris, William K. Morris, Joseph Ridgway, Samson Mason, John W. Allen, J. R. Giddings.—8.

Vans.—A. Duncan, John B. Weller, Wm. Medill, Isaac Parish, Jonathan Taylor, D. P. Leadbetter, George Sweney, John Hastings, D. A. Starkweather, Henry Swearingen.—11.

ALL RIGHT.

The following summary of Congressional Elections which we copy from the New York Express, shows that the Whigs have gained three members in the elections of the present year, notwithstanding they appear to have run against us. The States of New York, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, will furnish a large accession to the present Whig gain:

	1838.		1836.	
	Whig.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
Louisiana	3	—	2	1
Illinois*	2	1	—	3
Missouri	—	2	—	2
Vermont†	3	1	3	1
Maine	2	6	2	6
New Jersey	6	—	6	
Georgia	9	—	1	8
S. Carolina	2	7	7	2
Arkansas	—	1	—	1
Ohio	8	11	11	8
Pennsylvania	11	17	10	18
	46	46	42	50

Showing a Whig gain of four members. No reasonable man can doubt that the Whigs will gain several members in New York, Connecticut, Virginia, and hold their own elsewhere. The prospect looks blue enough for the Loco Focos in the next Congress.

*ZADOCK CASEY, a Conservative, is here classed as a Whig; two years ago, he was elected as a Van Buren man, but voted against the sub-Treasury.

†One vacancy.

Pennsylvania Election.—The Gettysburg Star after recapitulating some of the frauds which have come to light in regard to the late election for Governor in Pennsylvania, concludes by saying:

We will further merely state, THAT UPON FULL CONSULTATION OF OUR FRIENDS, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED TO CONTEST THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION FULLY AND FAIRLY.

Until the decision is made, and Mr Porter inaugurated, *(as we believe he will never be)*, we would advise our friends to pay none of their bets. If they finally lose them, they will lose them by robbery.

Members of Congress from Pennsylvania.—All the Congressional districts have been heard from, and the following are the names of the representatives of Pennsylvania in the next Congress:

Whigs.	*Loco Focos.*
John Sergeant,	Lemuel Paynter,
Geo. W. Toland,	Joseph Fornance,
Charles Naylor,	John Davis,
Francis James,	David Wagener,
Edward Davies,	Peter Newhard,
John Edwards,	Geo M Keim,
Wm Simonton,	James Gerry,
Jas Cooper,	Wm. S. Ramsey,
Charles Ogle,	Wm W Potter,
Richard Biddle,	D Petriken,
Thomas Henry,	S. W. Morris,
	A. G. Marchand,
	Enos Hook,
	Isaac Leet,
	Wm. Beatty,
	John Galbraith.

Constitution of Pennsylvania.—The amendments proposed to the Constitution of Pennsylvania have been adopted by the vote of the people. We have returns from all the counties but three, and the vote now stands, including the Northern Liberties,

For the amendments,	117,315
Against "	115,778
	1,537

There are three small counties to be heard from which will increase this majority. It will be seen that the vote cast at this election is very large, and on the Governor's election will be found to amount to nearly 250.000—fifty thousand more than were ever taken in the State before. It is not strange that Gov: Ritner should have lost his election under such circumstances, but it will be a matter of wonder for some time among the inhabitants of the State where the votes all came from. There are those that believe that they could not now all be found.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

New Jersey.—The New Jersey case seems at length to have been decided, as we doubt not it ought to have been, in favor of the Whigs. The spurious votes have been excluded, and the result is announced in the Baltimore American as follows:

"The returns have been received at Trenton, at the Secretary of State's office from the election districts embracing Millville, Deerfield, and Southampton, the vote given in each of which places has been disallowed on account of illegality in the proceedings, the consequence of which is, that the whole of the Whig ticket is elected by from 300 to 400 majority."

It is surprising that the States do not take effectual measures to protect the political rights of their citizens against the frauds of unprincipled partisans. Here is a case in which the People of a whole State were in peril of being fasely represented in Congress by the introduction of spurious voters and other illegal devices.

National Intelligencer.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 20.

The following statement, which we believe may be relied on, shows the result of the recent election for Member of Congress in this Congressional District:

	SMITH.		CAMPBELL.	
Prince Geo. Winyaw	115	majority.		
All Saints	124	"		
Williamsburgh	92	"		
Darlington	202	"		
Marion			456	maj.
Marlborough			371	"
Horry			366	"
	533		1193	

Campbell's majority 660.

Riot in New York.—On Sunday night the 21st inst. Fanny Wright, the great apostle of the Loco Foco branch of "the party," delivered one of her infidel Lectures at the Masonic Hall in New York, to a company estimated at 5,000 in number. By the time the Lecture was over, a crowd of perhaps 10,000 persons had assembled outside. These insulted the females, (who, to their shame, had been present,) as they came out of the Hall. At last, when the woman herself made her appearance, it was with the greatest difficulty that she was protected by the police from the violence of the mob. She was followed with every species of noise and imprecation to the very door of her lodgings.

An eventful day!—Under this head, the Columbus (Geo.) Sentinel enumerates crimes enough as having been perpetrated in that town within 24 hours, to serve, one would think, for a twelve month. The following is the catalogue: On Sunday night, one forgery, and three horses stolen. Monday morning before day, the Court House, and offices of the Clerks of the Courts, all three buildings situated on the same lot, set fire to and burnt down, with all their contents, probably by some person who was to be tried at the Court to be held that day. At breakfast time of the same morning, a negro entered the house of a colored woman, whom, together with her daughter, he knocked on the head with an axe, and leaving them for dead, robbed the house, and made off. He was captured, however, being the only one of the offenders who appears to have been secured.

Mr. Alex'r Milne, who died recently at New Orleans, at the age of 97, bequeathed the bulk of his estate, amounting to about a million of dollars, to four Orphan Asylums at New Orleans. He was a native of Fochambers, near Gorden Castle, Scotland, but had resided upwards of 50 years in New Orleans. He bequeathed $100,000 to his native place for the establishment of Free Schools.

Canada.—The Northern papers intimate that further and more serious disturbances are about to take place in Canada, or rather from the American side of the Canada line.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Chapel Hill, Oct. 8th.*

DEAR SIR: * * * Our University is in a flourishing condition. At no period since its foundation, with two exceptions, has there been a greater number of students. The Sophomore class, (of which I am a member) is the largest *ever* congregated at this place. This prosperity, I hope, indicates that a brighter day awaits *Old Rip.* It is much to be lamented, that a large portion of our young men, living in the extreme East, patronize Northern colleges, where they too often, I fear, imbibe principles hostile to Southern institutions. There are several young men in the University at present, who have left a northern college and one of the most distinguished in the Union, to join that of their native State. And why should not our *only* State institution be more patronized?—Our faculty is, without doubt, second to none in the Union in point of qualifications. The system of instruction is as good as can be desired. The Libraries of the two Literary Societies, together with the University Library, contains upwards of Nine Thousand Volumes. The climate is as salubrious as heart could desire; and every facility is afforded to a young man who wishes to improve his talents.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—George W. Mordecai, Esq. President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, has left this City for New York, whence he will sail in first Packet to England, with a view to the negotiation of a loan, for the purpose of carrying on the operations of the Company.

Raleigh Register.

As usual, we have had no mail from the north since Sunday. We have ceased to complain of the irresponsible department over which Mr. Kendall presides with such efficiency, as complaint is worse than useless; but we must protest against any charge brought against us for being far behind the news of the day. Badly as we are off in this respect, we are informed that a worse state of things is yet in store for us. It is reported, on what authority we cannot say, that instead of the tri-weekly mail which we now receive from the west, by stages, we are to have but a weekly one, and that in the primitive saddlebag style, on horseback. With Wilmington also we are to have but a weekly communication, in like style.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Owing to the indisposition of Judge Toomer, the Superior Court of Carteret was adjourned last week without having transacted any business. His Honour has so far recovered as to be able to preside in the Court of this County, now in Session.

Newbern Spectator.

It is currently reported here that the Representative of this Congressional District has changed his opinions concerning Mr. Van Buren's leading measure, the sub-Treasury, and is now in favour of it. *If so, he no longer represents those by whom he was elected, and should therefore resign.* If, on the other hand, the gentleman be misrepresented by these rumors, it is due alike to himself and his constituents to contradict them. The Whigs of this District cannot and will not sustain any man who is in favour of this ruinous measure, or whose opinions are at all doubtful on the subject, and in their name we protest in advance against any act or vote of their Representative which may tend to its consummation.

Newbern Spectator.

A meeting was held at Smithville, this week, and delegates elected to attend the Internal Improvement Convention, at Raleigh in December next. Particulars next week.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Rice.—We observe in our exchange papers from the North, accounts from India, of a recent date, which represent the rice crop, in that part of the world, as almost entirely destroyed by freshes. It is therefore supposed that Europe, in the absence of its usual supplies from the East, will be obliged to look to the U. States for them, and that in consequence, this article will this season bear a good price.—*Wil. Adv.*

A strait road.—That part of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, extending from the Rocky Point station, to Moore's depot, being about *fifty* miles, is as strait as a line can be drawn.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

REPUBLICAN LIBERTY.

Some of the subordinates of the New York custom house being suspected either of party unfaithfulness or of a lack of zeal in the cause of their masters at the approaching election, the Administration paper there has thought proper to sharpen their allegiance, by addressing to them the following admonitory hint:

"We would just remark to those gentlemen, that a vigilant eye is upon them, and that their proceedings on the three days of November next will not escape scrutiny."

This is a specimen of the freedom of opinion allowed under a Republican Government—Republican at least in its forms—and under an Administration claiming to be exclusively Democratic. We read a great deal about Turkish oppression, and one of our patent Democrats will declaim by the hour on the horrors of Russian despotism; but when did any one hear of the exaction of such abject servility either in Turkey or Russia? In any of the other counties of Europe, possessing freer forms of government, we are confident that no Ministry durst venture on so indecent a menace to their petty officers. We should like to see how so insulting a procedure would be borne in London or Paris. We question whether even the ordinance which cost Charles X his crown was more essentially arbitrary or more odious in its spirit than this bulletin of our Democratic Republican Government to the officials of the New York custom-house; but not a whimper do they or dare they utter. These poor dependants have first been subjected to a forced levy of one fourth of their salaries to a party fund, and are now told that if they dare to exercise any opinion of their own, or waver in their allegiance, their offices will be forfeited—they will be cast forth to starve, and some more pliant servitors put in their places. And this is the liberty enjoyed under a *Democratic* Government.—*Nat. Int.*

We are happy to perceive that the New Orleans paper which announced Mr. Prentiss's resignation of his seat in Congress was mistaken. The annexed paragraph, from the Jacksonville (Miss.) Sun, shows the error of the New Orleans paper, but at the same time announces the unwelcome news that Mr. P. declines a re-election:

"Hon. S. S. Prentiss arrived in this place on Monday evening last. We regret very much to announce to our Whig friends of the State that Mr. Prentiss is resolved upon retiring from public life so soon as the period for which he was elected to Congress shall have expired. He will retire because his private affairs require his attention."

Singular Circumstance.—In digging a well on a plantation in the parish of Concordia, opposite Natchez, a rifle was found twenty-two feet below the surface of the ground. Large gum trees were growing over the spot, three or four feet in diameter. The distance from the river was several miles. The stock of the rifle is of walnut, has an antique appearance, and the barrel bears in distinct letters the name of the probable maker, C. Kline. There was no lock found on the gun. The Free Trader of Natchez accounts for the finding of the rifle so deep beneath the surface of the hard ground and so far from the river, on the supposition that the channel of the Mississippi was once in that spot—that the rifle was dropped and sunk in the stream—and that a change in the bed of the river filled up the channel and imbedded the rifle in the shore. The only difficulty in this solution is to account for the length of time necessary to effect so great a change. In what year was the German rifle invented? How long ago could it have been possible for an Indian or a French hunter to have had such a rifle upon the waters of the Mississippi? How many years would have been required in accumulating the soil twenty-two feet in depth, with gum trees of such size upon its surface? These are questions for the antiquarian as well as the geologist to answer.

N. O. Bulletin.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. Henry H. Prout, HENRY K. NASH, Esq. of that town, to Miss MARY A. SIMPSON, daughter of Samuel Simpson, Esq. of Newbern.

At Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 31st August, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Hon. SAMUEL T. SAWYER, of North Carolina, to Miss LAVINIA, youngest daughter of the late Col. Francis Peyton, of Alexandria, D. C.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

DIED,

At Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, on the 10th inst. JAMES HAMILTON, eldest son of Gen. James Hamilton, and his partner in the house of James Hamilton & Son, of Charleston.

At her residence in the vicinity of Pittsborough, on the 17th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WARD, relict of Wm. Ward.

In Wilmington, on the 15th instant, JAMES E. only son of Mr. Robert Simpson, aged 3 years and 3 months, and on the 17th, ELIZA JANE, his youngest daughter, aged 1 year and 9 months.

In Bladen County, on the 16th inst. of bilious fever, JAMES SMITH, Esq. in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Smith was a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but for the last 50 years a resident of this State.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 31.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10½ a 11½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2¼ a $2½
Corn,	75 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	6
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 15	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 8½	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 30
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No arrivals since our last. The Steamer Cotton Plant, with tow boats, is expected up to-day, with the Goods from the Belle, Despatch, Eliza Jane, &c.

Port of Wilmington.

From our Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 29—*Noon.*

ARRIVALS.

October 22,	Brig Tamer,	from Trinidad.
" 23,	" Wm. Penn,	New York.
" "	St. Gov. Dudley,	Charleston.
" 24,	Schr. America,	Darien.
" 25,	St. N. Carolina,	Charleston.
" 26,	St. Cotton Plant,	Fayetteville.
" "	Brig Belle,	New York.
" "	" Despatch,	Do.
" 27,	St. Gov. Dudley,	Charleston.
" "	Brig Ward,	Do.
" 28,	St. N. Carolina,	Do.
" "	Boats Glasgow and Lady of the Lake,	Fayetteville.
" "	Eliza Jane,	New York.

DEPARTURES.

October 22,	St. N. Carolina,	for Charleston.
" 24,	Schr. Splendid,	Boston.
" "	St. Gov. Dudley,	Charleston.
" "	Boat Diligence,	Fayetteville.
" 26,	Brig Grand Turk,	Barbadoes.
" "	St. N. Carolina,	Charleston.
" 27,	Schr. Velocity,	St. Domingo.
" 28,	St. N. Carolina,	Charleston.

The Steamer Neptune got off from the Shoal on Friday, and proceeded to Charleston—no damage.

Arrivals from Wilmington.—At Baltimore, Oct. 22, schr. Paragon. At New York, Oct. 22, schr. Regulus, 6 days. At Philadelphia, Oct. 26, schr. Tangent.

Cleared for Wilmington.—At New York, Oct. 22, schr. Albemarle. At Charleston, Oct. 25, brig Ward. At Boston, Oct. 23, brig Tisdale and on the 26th, brig Ganges.

Vessels up for Wilmington.—At New York, Oct. 26, schrs. Regulus, Intrepid and H. Lawrence.

Dr. GILCHRIST,

Surgeon Dentist,

HAS taken lodgings at Mrs. E. Smith's, where he will remain for a short time, for the purpose of attending to professional calls. Early application is desirable.

Oct. 31. 17tf

Fire Engine Company, No. 2.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at Engine House No. 2, on Saturday next, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., precisely, to answer your names at roll call, and for exercise and other important business to meet the approaching season.

C. J. ORRELL, Sec'y.

N. B. All those failing to attend may expect to *pay fines* and be reported to the Capt. Commandant of the Militia. C. J. O.

October 31, 1838.

Valuable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

ON Friday, at 12 M., on the premises, the Brick STORE and WAREHOUSE, now owned and occupied by Henry P. Peek. A first rate Store and Stand. Terms at Sale.

A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

October 31, 1838. 17-ts

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a Law, authorising limited partnerships in this State.

Lumber & Timber Agency.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, N. C., offers his services to the public to attend to the sale of any TIMBER, LUMBER, or other Produce. He will give the best references or security for the fulfilment of any business that he may be favoured with.

A. G. JACKSON.

October 30, 1838. 17 3w

References.—Jonathan Evans, Esq, Col. Stephen Hollingsworth, William E. Carver, Arthur Melvin, Alfred Jackson, Esq., Robert Melvin, Esq., Bladen.

Interesting to Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Academy at Bennettsville, Marlborough, S. Carolina, will be vacant at the close of the present session. This institution consists of a Male and Female Department, which the Trustees are desirous of filling with appropriate and well qualified Teachers. The Teacher in the Male department must be competent to teach the various branches usually taught in the best Academies, and the Teacher of the Female department the branches of an accomplished female education. Applicants are requested to present their applications with as little delay as practicable. They will be received until the 10th December next, when the election will be made. All communications on the subject to be addressed to Rev. Campbell Stubbs, President of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES C. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

October 24, 1838. 17-t10D

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

October, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization* Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

[11-6m] COLIN McIVER.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL.

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S
PILLS.
ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

B. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

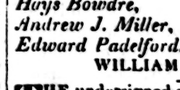
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga

GEO W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Payetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, *(Shore & Banks.)*
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J ORRELL.
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes.* (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete,* consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J O

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept 20. 1838

Mr. C. J Orrell—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence*. If the publication of this letter will be of any service to you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c,

DAVID DAWSON.

STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N. C., September 23, 1838.

Mr. C J Orrell—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

MICHAEL FESPERMAN

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838 74 tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation E W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern E W WILLKINGS
R. C BELDEN

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838 95tf

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

February 20. E J HALE

Aaron Burr

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr.

December 26. E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods,* comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,*

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99 6m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos Sandford & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838 6tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.

Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales

SAM'L W TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838 9 3m

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE

March 26.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838 81-tf.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

S. W. TILLINGHAST

HAVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Stand, Thos Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite the Hotel, renews the offer of his services as

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

He has now on hand for sale—

430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum
30 bags Rio COFFEE, do,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd. New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18, 1838. 1tf

ENTERTAINMENT

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that his HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to enter as Nurse for passengers, should any think proper to call. Baggage shall be removed to and from the Office free of charge.

☞My Residence is on the corner of Green street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Smith, convenient to the Market and near the Stage Office

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9tf

*.*The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in part *pure,*)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838 13tf

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C J ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. MIN

INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of the COMMISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Lumber, Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and to the purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who want purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10. 1838.

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution will commence on the first day of January, 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught which comprises a complete English Education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Work and Painting, including Maps of every description, the Globe, Needle work, including every variety of Crosel Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Silk for Purses and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Reticules, Work-bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Work of every variety; the making of Fire Boards and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books and Materials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the Amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the foreman of E. J. Hale, Editor of the Observer, informs the public his Printing Materials, offers his services to those who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. Should work not personally delivered, will please have it endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARR.

July 5, 1838.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; The Theatre; Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Great Metropolis family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's Lectures; Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE

July 31, 1838

A CARD.

MR THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE